

# Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, OHIO, FEB. 12, 1857.

Since the last issue of the "Democrat" we have added to our list twenty new subscribers, fifteen of which number came from that good and true old democratic township of "Twin," in this county, and for which we are mainly indebted to our young friend E. S. STORLUP, of West Alexandria. This evidence of the favor with which our paper is received throughout the county is very gratifying, and we would earnestly and respectfully request a few more of the influential democrats of other Townships in the county, who feel an interest in the diffusion of democratic principles and the success of democratic men and measures, to assist us in increasing the circulation of the paper still more. There are yet many good democrats in the county, who do not take their paper, but who should, and we hope that before another month rolls around, we may have the pleasure of recording their names upon our Book. In order that we may continue to improve our paper, our friends must not cease their efforts to procure subscribers. Let us make a few more efforts, and see if we cannot raise two hundred additional names by the 1st of April. We think it can be easily done, and we will then be satisfied with our support, although there will yet remain many who claim to be democrats, but who do not take their paper. Does your neighbor take the "Democrat"? Ask him to subscribe—urge him. Tell him that it is the duty of every democrat to take his own county paper and pay for it. Tell him that in giving his support to the paper, he is putting in successful operation one of the most powerful weapons which can be brought to bear against this wild and crazy fanaticism which is attempting to raise its hydra head; that it is alone by circulating among the people radical democratic documents the democracy expect to accomplish any real good, and that it is every man's duty to assist in revolutionizing this State, and wresting it from the thralldom of Black Republicanism. The time is drawing nigh when an opportunity of this kind will be presented; and to secure the hearts of the people, and the triumph of democratic men and measures, it is only necessary to circulate democratic documents. Then, let our friends make an effort to do this—increase the circulation of your papers, and by thus doing so, extend their sphere of usefulness. To those of our present subscribers who have labored in behalf of our paper, we return our thanks, and promise at the proper time, in a more suitable manner to remember them.

## The Orphan's Friend.

The above is the title of a very well written and neatly printed little volume, which has been laid upon our table by its Author. The work has been gotten up expressly for the benefit of Orphans and Children, but contains much interesting and instructive matter, which might be read with profit by parents, as well as children. The proceeds of this work are to be appropriated for the support of orphan children, which should induce everybody to purchase a copy. It can be had by calling at the residence of Dr. PARABORE, in Eaton. The second volume will appear very shortly, and will contain a very beautiful and affecting story, together with much other interesting reading.

## Good.

The Democracy of Hamilton county have re-nominated Mr. Slough, who was expelled from the House of Representatives a week or so ago, by a strict Black Republican vote, for inflicting a just blow upon Cadwell, a member from Ashtabula. We hope Mr. Slough will be returned by a vote which will serve as a severe rebuke to the partisans at Columbus, who acted so unfair and unjust in expelling him.

What became of the "Kansas shrieker" who was posted in large bills and advertised in the Register, to address the people in the Town Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, on "bleeding Kansas"? Did he ascertain that the people of this county had been "bled" for Kansas to their hearts content, and conclude it would not pay to remain and "shriek"? We think the people have heard enough about Kansas, and the man who will attempt to lecture at this day upon that country, is a fit subject for a Lunatic Asylum.

The remains of Hon. P. S. Brooks were disinterred on last Monday morning, and under charge of a committee, conveyed to his late home in South Carolina.

See the advertisement in another column of Flax Straw Wanted.

## The Past and Present—The Approaching Termination of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

A just and wholesome reaction in public sentiment was never more conspicuously and agreeably displayed than in the changed tone and altered condition of affairs than in the lower branch of Congress. The country cannot have forgotten the exulting and almost insolent tone of the opposition members of the House of Representatives on the eve of taking their seats at the commencement of the present Congress. Suddenly and unexpectedly raised to place upon the mad and maddening waves of religious and political fanaticism, they indulged in the most extravagant ideas in regard to the extent, duration, and exercise of their power; and the number of democrats in the House was so small, and the opposition majority so overwhelmingly large, that extravagant as these ideas were, there was too much reason to fear that they would be promptly and successfully executed. They would repeal the Kansas-Nebraska act; they would remodel the naturalization laws; they would Protestantize the religious element of the country; they would give Reeder his asked-for seat, in spite of law, precedent, and the ballot-box; and they would so shape their labors and deliberations as to secure an easy victory for their candidate in the coming presidential election. All these speculations appeared to come not only within the range of possibility, but of probability; and it was with a courageous, but not hopeful spirit, that the Spartan band of some seventy democratic members gathered together in order that they might present a firm and an unbroken front to an enemy flushed with success, and confident from superior numbers of annihilating all opposition. Then came the fierce and protracted struggle for the speakership; and as the struggle progressed, and as the democratic phalanx became firmer, bolder, and more powerful with each successive day, it was manifest to the country that the opposition were short of all real power before the opportunity was offered for its exercise. What was done, or rather what was left undone, after the election of Mr. Speaker Banks, during the balance of the session, is already a part of our political history. They did not repeal the Kansas-Nebraska act; they made no war upon our foreign-born citizens; they established no religious test; Reeder was left sequestered; and they had failed to impress upon the public mind the belief that they had exercised their power as representatives with honor to themselves or advantage to the people. Notwithstanding all these failures, notwithstanding so many pledges and promises remained unfulfilled and unfulfilled at the expiration of the last session of Congress they started for their respective homes under the confident belief that they were about to engage in a canvass which would result in giving to their party the power, place, and patronage of a dominant national organization.

It is unnecessary for us to allude to the withering rebuke and hopeless disappointment that awaited them. They fell, and the adventurer to whom they had entrusted their standard fell with them. Within a few weeks they have assembled in the federal capital for the second, and, most of them, for the last time. The same opposition members who met in the House of Representatives on the 4th of December, 1855, are the same who now occupy seats in the same House; but how changed in their tone, temper, and professed principles! To use their own words, they have been misunderstood and misrepresented; for they love the Union—they revere the constitution—and not for the attainment of boundless power would they interfere with the domestic institutions of their brethren of the South! In short, if they are to be credited, they are not what they seem.

The Thirty-fourth Congress is rapidly drawing to a close. In less than six weeks it will be numbered with the past. At the proper time we may review at length some of its principal acts, but are dealing with the present, and at present it gives us much pleasure to state that both houses of Congress are devoting themselves to the business of the country with great zeal, perseverance, and efficiency. The appropriation bills are in a forward state, and several public bills of a meritorious character have already been passed. A very large amount of private business has also been disposed of. What will be done with the tariff bill, the land bills, and several other important bills now awaiting the action of Congress, we will not venture to predict; but we can safely say that a much larger amount of public and private business will be disposed of before the final adjournment than was anticipated by any one at the commencement of this session. —Washington Union.

Dr. KANE IMPROVING.—A private letter received in Boston, dated January 14, gives the gratifying intelligence that Dr. Kane's health has much improved. His parents had reached Cuba by the Quaker City on the 12th inst., after a very rough passage. Dr. Kane's mother was treated with marked respect on the passage, and was received at Havana with much consideration.

The highest salary of a Governor of any State in the Union is paid in California, \$10,000; and the lowest is in Vermont, \$750. Louisiana pays \$6,000, and Virginia \$5,000.

The Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, the Vice President elect, has accepted an invitation to attend the inauguration ball to be given at Washington city on the evening of the 4th of March next. Mr. Buchanan had previously accepted a similar invitation.

## Dr. Campbell and Preston Brooks.

It would be impossible, says the Dayton Empire, for the little man from Butler to allow any opportunity to pass where he might gain a little notoriety, and connect his name with some important event. The sudden death of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks was too good a chance to be lost, especially in view of his necessities at the next session; and accordingly, the "Poney," after having freely availed himself last fall of the opportunity of all the capital he could make out of "Bully Brooks," and the "Summer Outrage," now that Brooks is dead, becomes his eulogist of Washington, and plays the part of Mark Antony over the dead body. We have been furnished with a letter, addressed last Summer by Mr. Brooks to a gentleman of this city, in relation, among other things, to Mr. Burlingame's statement here, on the 30th of July, that "Campbell had expressed a regret that he was not principal instead of second" in the affair of last July; and to show what Mr. Brooks thought of Campbell, we publish it. The more the "Poney" kicks, the more he throws himself. After trying to insult Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, and finding a fight on hand, he came into the House, and backed square down, and thus escaped the consequences of his hasty display of valor. The sooner he "subsides," the better to him and all concerned.

H. R., August 15th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:

The extract from the Commercial is literally correct, except in regard to the word friendship.

Let the extract read after the word "feelings"—"on account of the sentiments of mutual kindness which have heretofore subsisted between us."

The correspondence between Mr. Campbell and myself grew out of a speech he made before the City Hall, in which I was informed he had used disrespectful language of me.

The notes which passed between us were published in the Star. Mr. Campbell disclaimed having used an improper word of me, and of course was satisfactory to myself and friends.

As to Mr. Campbell's willingness to become principal in an affair with me, he has only to intimate the wish to be gratified.

You are authorized to use this letter as you please; even to publish it, if my friends in Ohio think it advisable.

Yours truly,

P. S. BROOKS.

To —

## The First Snow Storm in the City of Mexico.

La Nacion, a newspaper of the City of Mexico in its number of the 21st of Dec., speaks of the snow storm there, thus:—Last night at half past nine o'clock, a heavy snow storm began, which lasted several hours. Never have we seen this phenomenon, so common in altitudes higher than ours, in Mexico before. It also excited, to a high degree, the curiosity of the inhabitants of the capital.

The thermometer of Reumer was one degree above zero, and maintained itself there during the whole night. The flat roofs of the houses, the streets, the hills which surround the city of the lakes, and give her so beautiful an aspect, the public walks, all reminded us this morning, of the first snow storm we ever witnessed, which was last fall, in the United States and in Europe.

Mexico City presented this morning a truly picturesque sight, for the green leaves of our eternal spring formed a lively contrast with the flakes of snow, which dressed them in an attire to which they were not accustomed.

California is said to have six hundred thousand inhabitants, but that is a mere estimate, and no doubt an exaggerated one. A better guess made by a California paper, sets it down at four hundred thousand. At the late election, one hundred and ten thousand votes were cast. The returns of the assessors of the various counties show a large increase of females and children, and the school population alone is quite extensive. By the time the census of 1860 shall be taken, California will undoubtedly have six hundred thousand inhabitants. The equalization of the sexes, which has been going on so rapidly, would make the total reach nearer eight hundred thousand. New York city with six hundred and fifty thousand souls, cast at the late election only seventy-nine thousand votes.

So soon?—Several of the sham republican prints (says the Boston Post) are discarding their late favorite "pathfinder" as not the man who is likely to find his way to the "White House" in 1860. Considering how much Fremont has "done and suffered" for them, the shriekers are crying him down rather early. Whether "republicans are grateful" or not, it is quite certain that "republicans" are. However, it is none of our funeral. They may bury Fremont as soon as they like.

It is rumored that Mr. John P. Heiss, late of the Washington Union, has completed his arrangements to start a new daily Democratic paper at Washington, after the 4th of March. It is to be called the Daily Times, and will probably call things by their right names.

## THE LETTER OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The following was the letter of Mr. Buchanan, of which so much has been said, in favor of Colonel Forney for United States Senator from Pennsylvania:

WHEATLAND, Wednesday,

January 7, 1857.

My Dear Sir—Although I have always refrained from interfering in the choice of Senators by the Legislature, yet the highly confidential relations which a Pennsylvania President ought to sustain toward a Pennsylvania Senator, at the present moment, induces me to say a few words to you, as a valued friend, on the pending Senatorial election.

I learn that doubts have been expressed as to my preference among the candidates, and although my opinion may be entitled to little weight, I do not desire to be placed in an equivocal position on this or any other subject.

When asked, I have always said that I preferred Colonel Forney, and I should esteem it a friendly act toward myself for any person, in or out of the Legislature, to support him.

At the same time, I desire to express my warm personal and political regard for Messrs. Robbins, Foster, Buckalew and Wright.

From the course pursued by Mr. Broadhead, for some years past, confidential relations between him and myself have ceased.

I have thus presented to you my views, so that, if you should deem it necessary, you may speak my sentiments to such persons as may consider them of any value.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

HENRY S. MOTT, Esq.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OF ABOLITIONISM.

The Pennsylvania, alluding to the heartlessness and hypocrisy of the abolition party, remarks with great force:

"The one-sided, fanatical, pretended humanity of abolitionism, as evinced in this country, is probably the most selfish, cold-blooded, and cruel organized manifestation of human sentiment exhibited in any country in any age. It far outstrips, in its conception and designs, all the horrors of the French revolution, and can find no parallel in history except in the awful and bloody scenes of the terrible succession of San Domingo tragedies it aims to emulate."

Beneath an assumed robe of humanity it hides the most selfish aims and purposes. It is a sort of nothing but the immolation of a whole nation, and that the hapless and noblest one the sun has ever shone upon. It boasts of undying hostility to the greatest and best frame work of government ever devised by the wit of man. It sets at defiance the fundamental laws of the land, and incites to riot, bloodshed, and death, to surmount and nullify them."

Which.

We clip the following from the New York Tribune of Friday:

The testimony taken yesterday in the inquest upon Dr. Burdell is fully reported in our columns this morning. Much of it is unimportant, but there are some points which deserve attention, especially that which shows that a man went into the house about a quarter of five o'clock, and that within a few minutes the cry of "murder" was distinctly heard, as heretofore testified by the neighbor opposite. It is also shown that Mr. Eckel, on coming to the house on Saturday, and being told by the servant that Dr. Burdell was murdered, remarked that it was more likely he had killed himself. Eckel's trunk, which had been in the house a fortnight before, was removed previously to the murder, but at what time we do not know. The woman in the carriage who called upon Eckel, as heretofore stated by Mrs. Cunningham, but Eckel's mistress. Altogether, we do not perceive that any real progress was made by the long day's work. The witnesses were last night permitted to go at large. Public excitement is considerably abated, so far as visiting the scene, but the mysterious character of the case makes it almost the only theme of conversation.

THE INAUGURATION.—The procession will commence forming at nine o'clock on the morning of the fourth of March, and at eleven o'clock march to the National Hotel, where Mr. Buchanan will have rooms, and thence to the Capitol. After the inaugural ceremonies are over, the President will be escorted to the White House only by the military and the marshals. Should the day prove auspicious, Washington will present a scene never before witnessed on a similar or any other occasion.

Pennsylvania Avenue when the procession is in full march, will present a sight worth going hundreds of miles to witness.

Horace Greeley declines being addressed as an "Honorable," like other ex-members of Congress, and requests that he may be addressed as "Simple Horace Greeley." Correspondents will please remember it, and address their letters "Simple Horace Greeley, Tribune Buildings, New York."

Dr. Foster, the "Nestor of Methodism in the West," is preparing a history of the Methodist churches. It will be divided into three parts. The first embracing the Parent Churches, such, for instance, as the Wesleyan connection in England and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; second, the Missionary Church of them two bodies; third, the branch Methodist Churches in Europe and America.

Postage stamps, which are now so extensively used throughout the world, were invented by a Swede named Trekenber, in the year 1822.

Accidents During 1856.—During the year, thirty-three serious accidents occurred to railway trains in the United States, about equally divided between collisions, breaks, and obstructions; resulting in the loss of 153 lives, and the wounding of 283 persons. Thirteen serious disasters have happened to steamboats, by which 429 lives have been lost; seventeen steam vessels have been lost on the lakes alone. There have been 352 fires where the losses have been more than \$19,000, at which property to the amount of \$17,993,000 was destroyed, the losses by fire in 1855 were estimated at \$12,573.

Greeley, who is suing divers editors throughout the country, is being put through himself at home for \$5,000. It appears from the complaint that the principal libel was an allegation in an article published on the 8th of March last, that the plaintiff was escorted home by a female committee of one from a porter-house.

A bill is before the Kansas Legislature to compel all free negroes to leave the Territory, under penalty of being sold into slavery.

## Something to be Remembered—A Black Record.

We are indebted to the Chicago Times for the following classification of the vote in the House of Representatives, for the repeal of the naturalization laws, and the attempt to degrade the white foreign-born citizen to a level with the negro.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, there is a bill pending for the repeal of the naturalization laws, and requiring foreign-born residents of the United States to remain in the United States twenty-one years before acquiring any political rights. The bill is before the committee of the whole, and it requires two thirds to force it through the House. Last week, Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, the man who was elected by the Know Nothings during the bloody riot of Louisville, in August, 1855, moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of bringing that bill before the House on its passage; and his motion received the votes of the following members. We invite close attention to the names:

Southern Democrats,	NONE
Northern Democrats,	21
Southern Know Nothings,	21
Northern " "	63
Republicans,	5
Total,	89

Thus it will be seen, that of the eighty-nine members voting for the repeal of the naturalization laws, sixty-eight were Northern Abolitionists, shrieking for freedom.

We give the names of those who voted to degrade the foreign born white man to the condition of the negro, with the geographical locations.

SLAVE STATES.

Delaware—Cullen,	1
Maryland—Davis, Harris, Kincaid, Hoffman,	4
Virginia—Carlisle,	1
North Carolina—Paine, Puryear,	2
South Carolina—	0
Georgia—Tippie, Foster,	2
Alabama—	0
Florida—	0
Mississippi—Lake,	1
Louisiana—	0
Texas—Evans,	1
Arkansas—	0
Tennessee—Sheed, Ready, Etheredge,	3
Rivers, Zollicoffer,	5
Kentucky—A. K. Marshall, H. Karshall, Underwood,	3
Missouri—Porter,	1
Total,	21

NORTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS—

Broome, Harrison, Haven, Whitney,	4
NORTHERN REPUBLICANS.	0
New Hampshire—Cragin, Fiske, Tappan,	3
Vermont—Morrill, Hodges,	2
Massachusetts—Burlington, Burlingame, Chaffee, Conine, Danrell,	5
Davis, Devitt, Hall, Kuapp, Traflet,	10
Connecticut—Clark, Dean, Woodruff,	3
Which.	0
Rhode Island—Duffee, Thurston,	2
New York—Edwards, Streusahan, Pelton, Wakeman, Sage, Stimmons, Gilbert, Granger, Oliver, Parker, Pringle,	11
New Jersey—Bishop, Clawson, Robbins, Pennington,	4
Pennsylvania—Allison, Campbell, Cowell, Keckhew, Milward, Roberts, Kwakle, Pearce, Todd, Edie, Knight, Purviance,	12
Ohio—Harland, Stanton, Moore, Horton, Galloway, Sapp, Ball, Leiter,	8
Indiana—Holloway, Cumback, Barbour, Scott, Pettit,	5
Illinois—Jesse O. Norton,	1
Iowa—James Therrington,	1
Total,	63

Our readers will see that South Carolina cast no vote to degrade the white man, while Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, gave an unanimous vote to reduce the "Dutch and Irish" to the political condition of a negro. Brooks, the South Carolina "ruffian" stood up manfully to defend and vote for the rights and privileges of the foreign born emigrant, while Burlingame cast his vote to take away those rights. Burlingame is loud and valorous in behalf of the negro, but he thinks a man born in a foreign land, unworthy of the ordinary political privileges of a freeman. We call the special attention of those naturalized citizens who voted for Fremont, to his record. Here are sixty-eight Northern Abolitionists voting to require a residence of twenty-one years on the part of all emigrants before their admission to citizenship, and of that sixty-eight, sixty-three were firm supporters of Fremont. Not a Democrat has disgraced himself by placing his name in that list.—St. Louis.

THE TRIAL OF WEST.—A new trial has been refused to Wm. N. West, of Philadelphia, convicted of the murder of his wife. He then read a statement saying that on the day of the murder he had seen his wife in his own house embracing another man; that he then persuaded her to go up stairs with him; implored her to depart from her evil ways, find a new home, and reform; that she told him she loved another man better than him; and thereupon struck him in the face; that he then grew enraged and killed her. The Court then sentenced the prisoner to death.

Some of the fusion papers in this State appear to feel sorry that two such clever men as Bright and Fitch, Senators elect from Indiana, will be found to be ineligible to seats in the United States Senate! They never feel satisfied with their own acts, or the acts of others. Death will probably relieve them—nothing else will.

VALUE OF BIG FARM.—The value of the real and personal estate of the United States for 1856 is reported at \$11,317,611,672; the total population is 25,964,312, souls; making each one's share about \$425.

On Monday last an election was held in the city of Baltimore to elect a Councilman to fill a vacancy in one of the wards of the city. In noticing this election, or farce, the Baltimore Republican says:

The people, disgusted with the frauds and dreading the violence of this Plug party, staid away from the polls, it having been openly pronounced that they (the Plug party) intended to have whatever amount of votes was necessary to secure the election of their nominee.

With the frauds of the last election known to all, there was no room for doubt that such was the intention and such would be the action of this infamous American party. The result is before the public, and the triumph is worthy of the cause and of the party.

An election in the city of Baltimore is no longer an expression of the voice of the people, but simply a registration of the decrees of the secret lodges of Know Nothingism.

The local reporter of the Republican, in his account of the affair, says:

Shortly after the polls were opened yesterday in the Twelfth Ward, a Democrat who had just deposited his ballot, was struck and otherwise maltreated. A number of police officers stood around, but no arrests were made. A German, a well known voter in the Ward, approached the polls to vote, who was offered a Know Nothing ticket, but declined to take it, and peacefully attempted to vote his own ticket; he was rudely thrust from the polls several times, struck and driven away by a crowd of Know Nothings, who held possession of the polls. Several other Germans attempted to vote, but were forced away from the window. This treatment was not only exercised upon the adopted citizens, but native Democrats were not allowed to vote. About one o'clock a respectable old gentleman approached the polls, and a Know Nothing ticket was offered him which he declined, but afterward obtained a Democratic ticket, and attempted to approach the window, but was rudely forced away. He again and again endeavored to vote, but was shoved violently away and not allowed to vote.

No Democrats would venture to hold tickets, and some few who approached the vicinity of the polls for the purpose of voting, finding no tickets, and the polls in possession of a Know Nothing mob, never attempted to vote. So the Plugs and their allies had undisputed sway. Some of the Know Nothing bystanders remarked among themselves, that "I've heard of taking possession of the polls before now, but never saw such complete possession before. There is no difficulty in voting here, provided you show the right ticket. Some of those lookers on, who called themselves respectable citizens, would say: 'That's right; hustle them out.'"

Later in the afternoon the crowd around the window commenced a tremendous uproar among themselves, pushing one another down, and knocking off their hats. For some time no voter could get to the polls, and the greatest noise and confusion prevailed, some crying out, "Don't fight among yourselves; open the way and let the natives up." Finally the crowd was somewhat quieted, and a passage was made to the street.

This is the place where "Americans rule America."

A TOAST.—At a Democratic celebration at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the following toast was read:

The Fremont party was christened by three thousand clergymen, educated by Charles Sumner and clothed by bleeding Kansas; was arrested by Illinois for treason, tried before Chief Justice Union Indiana on the bench, found guilty by New Jersey, hung by Pennsylvania between the two Black Republicans New York and Ohio, and finally sent to the place of mourning and "oleum silence" by California.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—It is now gravely proposed not to deepen but to fill up the Harlem river, at New York, so as to extend the city, when necessary, in that direction. Sixty years ago there were sixty feet depth of water on the present site of the Tombs, and it is not so long since Canal street and its vicinity were a running stream.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, died at his residence in Albemarle, on the night of the 25th ult., in 75th year of his age. Mr. S. was a distinguished man and a prominent Democratic politician. He had been a member of the Virginia Legislature, and Speaker of the House of Delegates, member of Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Minister to England. For several years past he had retired from public life.

Morton, the Nebraska editor wishes somebody would hang a few of the postmasters in Iowa, on account of the delay of the mails. He says:

The last bundle of New York Tribunes that was received at Nebraska City, had a mouse's nest in it and five young ones alive, besides several dead ones, supposed to have been poisoned by eating one of Greeley's leaders.

A FREEDOM SHRIEKER.—A man calling himself Wood was recently arrested in Milwaukee for swindling. Among his effects were found a lot of old clothes, several likenesses of females, and a number of letters recommending him to the favorable consideration of all friends of freedom as an active agent in Kansas aid matters.

In a population of over half a million in Iowa, there are only two hundred and seventy-one colored persons.

## The Place Where "Americans" Rule.

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